

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JAMES S. ATHON,  
OF Marion County.  
FOR ADDITIONAL SECRETARY,  
JOSEPH RISTINE,  
OF Fountain County.  
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
MATTHEW L. BRETT,  
OF DeWitt County.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
OSCAR B. HORD,  
OF Decatur County.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
SAMUEL L. RUGG,  
OF Allen County.

It Hurts—Judge Hughes's Complaints.

Some author remarks that "the galled jade winces," but Judge Hughes, in his card to the *Journal* yesterday, fairly squirms under the slight castigation we gave him.

No more 'till the halter draw  
With good opinion of the law.

The distinguished Judge charges that our report of his speech is "grossly incorrect and unfair." And in a card of three quarters of a column, he points to but a single instance of misrepresentation. He says, "the report misrepresents me (him) in the first sentence." Now let us try the grave charge that the Judge makes against us of willful and malicious misrepresentation.

The first sentence of our report reads thus:

It was in compliance with the invitation of a number of citizens of different political parties, for whom he entertained a high respect, that he appeared with becoming diffidence.

Judge Hughes's own report reads:

It is in compliance with the invitation of a number of citizens of different political parties, for whom I entertain a high respect, that I appear in this place to express some opinions, and, (I trust with becoming diffidence,) to offer some counsel on public affairs.

Here is the evidence that the Judge presents that we have maliciously misrepresented him. What a miserable quibble. We challenge the cavalier to show any misrepresentation.

As the Judge has referred to a private conversation, we will state what did occur at the interview. We called upon him professionally on Wednesday afternoon to ascertain whether his speech was written out, to avoid the labor of reporting it if it was. When informed it was not, we told him we could not make a verbatim report, and would only attempt to give the substance of his remarks. To this he did not object. We made no promise to give him the notes to revise, but we would have done so if time had permitted. We have found from experience the inaccuracy of so doing, from the fact that speakers are very apt to modify and change their remarks. Our instructions to Mr. BAYLIER, the "capacity and candor" of whom Judge Hughes concedes, was to make as full and accurate a report of his speech as he could, so as to have it appear in the morning's issue. The report, as published in the *Sentinel*, was a "faithful and full transcript of his notes," just as he took them from the speaker's mouth. We made no change in them whatever, nor did we suggest any. In fact we did not read the report until we saw it in the paper on the morning it appeared. Those who heard Judge Hughes, or who have read both reports, cannot but admit that our synopsis fairly and faithfully reported the sentiments he uttered. If he will point out any inaccuracies where injustice has been done him, so far as his spoken speech is concerned, we will cheerfully correct them.

So much for a very small matter. The fact is if the caption and introduction to the speech had been left out, not a word of complaint would have been heard from the Judge. That's what hurt. That's what makes him wince.

In regard to the 1853 speech. We reproduced it at the request of the Judge himself. At our interview we asked him if he recollected its sentiments. He said he did, and that he yet stood by them. He then asked us to reprint it in the *Sentinel*, as he wanted a few extra copies for circulation. We thought we were doing the Judge a great kindness, but he has not yet sent for the extra copies.

The speech of Judge Hughes is specious, malignant, and we honestly believe was made to subvert his own interests. What sympathy, unless it be a community of interest, can he have with JELIAN, LOVEJOY, STENNER, OLDSBORG, GARRISON and PHILLIPS, if he adheres, as he professes, to the opinions and principles he has heretofore avowed? As a public man, Judge Hughes is supremely selfish. Throughout his political or public career we ask him to point to a single act not intended for his personal advancement. In his late speech, animated by that motive, he meanly and maliciously misrepresents the motives and purposes of a party and the friends who stood manfully by him when his interests were to be subverted and who made sacrifices in his behalf. Like the viper, he stings those who have warmed him into life—and conferred upon him the positions and distinctions which he has attained. Read the speech as reported by Judge Hughes and see if there is any condemnation of the infamous frauds which have been fastened upon the party in power. Republicans like VAN DYKE, and DAVIS and HALL, in terms mainly decided and even eloquent, can rebuke the gross corruptions which they declare to be a disgrace to the country, in one year, says one of them exceeding the entire cost of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, but upon these themes the eloquent and talented Hughes is silent. Why? Is it because the Administration is involved, and it will not do to give it offense? He can come home and set himself up as a teacher to the people of Indiana upon their duties as citizens, but carefully avoids any allusion to the corruptions who have been fattening upon the misfortunes of the country. In this connection we ask Judge Hughes to say whether he is in favor or opposed to the late speeches of Hon. D. W. VOUGHTS upon the financial policy of the Administration, and that of Hon. W. A. RICHMOND, exposing the Republican schemes of negro equality? He has not a word against the unequal tariff and proposed tax systems, and the gigantic paper currency scheme, so dangerous to the liberty and prosperity of the people. Democrats, says Judge Hughes, must not discuss these great questions of public policy, but obey the President, whether he be a "Black Republican or a black nigger."

"Loyalty," says Judge Hughes, "is fidelity to the Constitution of the United States," and then in a specious argument he endeavors to fasten a loyalty upon the Democracy of Indiana. Fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, in sentiment and deed, have been the distinguishing traits of the Democracy of Indiana. It is so now. They have voted all the men and the money the President has asked to maintain the Constitution and the Union. And to day, if the whole power of the Government had been exerted solely to restore the authority of the Government over the seceded States, and if the Republican leaders, or a portion of them, had not pressed confiscation and emancipation schemes, the flag of the Union would have waved over every inch of American soil.

The Democratic best show their sympathy for the gallant men who shouldered their muskets to fight the battles of the Union, by insisting that the Government shall prosecute with all its energies a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union under the Constitution. If this had been done, peace ere now would have smiled upon the land and gladdened the hearts of the people.

We have not an unkind thought or sentiment against Judge Hughes personally. We hope he is a loyal, patriotic and virtuous citizen and a Judge. If he wants to go into the Republican ranks it is his right to do so. We think, however, his very political associates will find him a troublesome and exasperating partner. Our only object was and is to rebuke him for the apology he offers for making the new alliance. No one can read his speech without being satisfied that its object is to fasten disloyalty upon at least one-half of the citizens of Indiana. That charge he knows to be false. For that we censure and condemn him. Such a charge can only be instigated by a malicious purpose. He judges the motives of others, and we have a right to judge him by his own rule. There is not a Democrat in Indiana who has a dignified office under the Federal Government, with the snug salary of four thousand dollars a year, the tenure of which rests with the party in power, to control his opinions upon the great issues before the country. It may not be Judge JAMES HUGHES. But a man in his position should have charity for the opinions of others.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.  
Letter from an Army Officer Describing What He Saw in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1865.

DEAR JES: I left your goodly city at 8 P. M. on Friday last, and by the aid of a slip of paper which I paid \$17.50 for, I found myself at this place on Sunday morning. You, of course, know that I am an officer of the grand Union army, and wear shoulder straps, and as such should have had due respect shown me; nor, as a soldier, for when I left the cars, at the Washington Depot, I met a great string of the politest gentlemen of the city, each anxious that I should take a seat in his carriage and ride down to my hotel. This was a distinction that I did not look for, but I attributed it all to the shoulder straps and my good looks. I finally selected one of the finest carriages, and the gentleman who drove asked me what hotel I desired to go to. This was a stunner, for I did not know myself. Indeed, after receiving so much attention at the depot, I thought it possible that I was to be made the guest of the city, and a hotel already in waiting to receive me. The gentleman, however, not understanding the matter in this light, repeated the names of a large number of hotels, and among the number was the "Avenue House," to which place he soon drove me. I was disappointed, and very politely opened the door of the carriage, and asked him to get out, and just as I was going to thank him for his kindness, he said, "A dollar, sir, please." "What?" says I. "A dollar, sir." So I just pulled out my very nearly new "union," that I had about me, and gave it to him. He thanked me with a gracious smile, which rather pleased me, and away he went. I then went into the lobby of the Avenue House, where I found a very pretty little office, with a nice young man behind the counter, and a sitting-room. I registered my name, and inquired of the nigger where I could get a drink. The nigger said that it was Sunday, and none could be had nearer than Willard's Hotel, to which place he directed me, and away I went. The streets were crowded with soldiers and niggers. Many of the soldiers were very polite, saluting me in true military style, all on account of my straps. I soon found Willard's, got my drink, and started back, but had not got far, before I met a squad of the nicest looking soldiers I ever saw, under the command of an equally nice looking Sergeant, who, upon approaching, halted his men, gave me the military salute, and I thought he was going to have his men present arms while I passed. The streets were full, and I felt proud of the distinction about to be conferred. So just as I was going to make my most polite salute to the men, he said, "A dollar, sir, please." "A dollar, sir," says I. "The devil!" says I. "I have no more; I am an officer of the army—don't you see my shoulder straps?" The nice little officer informed me that he was officer of the Provost Guard, and charged with the duty of arresting all officers and soldiers found in the city without a pass. By this time quite a crowd of niggers and white men had come up, many of whom I noticed were very much amused, and I suspected that it might be my expense. So you see that I did not feel quite so comfortable as I had a few moments before. However, by dint of hard persuasion, I got the officer to let me off under the promise that I would join my regiment forthwith. This, however, I did not intend to do, for my leave of absence had three days to run, and I intended to make the most of it.

I returned to the hotel rather crestfallen, and fully of the opinion that I was not near so great a personage as I at first imagined.

In the evening I visited the "secess" members of Congress, Col. Dick Richardson's rooms, where I found several other "secess" Representatives. Among the number were Richardson, of Illinois; Dan. Voorhees of Indiana; Vallandigham of Ohio; and many others. These rebels talked "secess" right out, and, in my opinion, they ought to be expelled from the House. They are opposing all the measures of the Administration which tend to the freeing and equalizing the negro of the South with the whites of the North. They oppose the organization of a regiment of runaway negroes, their being armed and organized, as is being done by one of our Generals in the South, in order that they may stand shoulder to shoulder, and assist our brave boys of the North in putting down this rebellion. They oppose the stealing of a few millions of dollars by men who have assisted in placing the present Administration in power. They oppose the late "aid" of Gen. Banks from Strasburg, Va., across the Potomac. They oppose the policy of the General being direct and positive in his action, and being the first to cross the Potomac, leaving his officers and men in the rear to protect themselves as best they could. They oppose the principle of Banks's taking more runaway negroes with him on his return, than he had white soldiers, and also they oppose his permitting negroes to ride in the ambulances and wagons, while sick and wounded soldiers were forced to walk. They oppose the freeing of negroes in the District of Columbia. They oppose contracting with the seceded States, and pledging the faith of the Government to assist in buying the slaves of the seceded States, at least while our expenses are three millions of dollars yearly.

All these "secess" members insist on prosecuting this war until we can establish a peace upon the principles of the Constitution as it is, and the Government as it was.

Such men, representing a free and independent Western constituency, in the opinion of many, and indeed all, who desire to see the great and glorious principle of the equalization of all human beings, without regard to color, adopted as a Government policy, should be expelled from their position.

After ascertaining the views of these officials, I concluded to look around town a little, and an Indiana rebel member offered to accompany me, which politeness I refused. We had not gone far before he pointed out to me some large brick buildings, and informed me that they contained eleven hundred negroes, who had recently obtained their freedom, and come to this city for the purpose of making it their home. These poor people had no money, nor nothing to live upon, having all their lives been in bondage, and consequently the Government had rented these buildings for them, and is now, and has been, issuing eleven hundred rations to these wretched, from the United States Government Department. These people look well, as a general thing, and will soon make good citizens. It is expected that at the next city election there will be more votes cast than ever before in the city of Washington.

There are a great many clever and polite people here, and I am glad of it. An instance or two more, perhaps will not be amiss. At night, a member of Congress not far from the Indiana State hotel, but on the Illinois side, came around and invited me and an Illinois lawyer, to take a walk with him. We went out for a short time, and started up town. After walking a half mile or so the Congressman stopped at a door of a very fine house, pulled a door knob, and soon the lady of the house appeared—invited us in—we were introduced to the lady, and the introduction was a half dozen of her daughters—we sat down, and conversation commenced, the young ladies doing the most of the talking. I soon concluded that they were favorites, and had not been so bashful, I think I should have been glad to sit there, and she was so pretty, and she almost made love to me. We soon left, with many very polite invitations to return—indeed, this was a very clever family, and should I again return to the city, I will call and see them, if I can find the house again.

Mr. Member of Congress, then took us down to No. 406 Pennsylvania avenue where we went up stairs, and found a dozen gentlemen or so, among the number, were several Senators, members of the House and other gentlemen. We were introduced, and asked to drink, which we did not do, they were so polite about it. Soon after supper was announced, and we were politely asked to participate, which we did not do, and a good supper was laid. There were well furnished—several fine long tables were in the room, some of which had a curious kind of large buttons stacked up on them. I did not understand the matter until I was told that it was a relic of the late war, the buttons, the scriptural part I have forgotten. We then took a drink and went to our rooms.

Washington is a great city. John Randolph once said, "I can speak in no other language, but with truth, no doubt, at the time, but very much changed since. It is now a city of hawks, negroes, and incompetent army officers, and I might, with much truth, include officers of the South. The poor people here, all night and sleep nearly all day. They break fast at twelve, dine at six, and get supper sometime the next day.

Should I meet with any further adventures while I remain here, I will write you. Yours, &c. WESTLEY.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.  
From Washington.

Incidents of the Battle on the Chickasaw—Stories of Rebel Barbarities Explained—Exposure of our Plans and Strength to the Rebels—Plots against McClellan.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

How the rebel troops will fight in the next and probably last great battle before Richmond, may be judged from the manner in which they conducted themselves on last Saturday and Sunday. I have seen many of the officers and soldiers engaged in different parts of the field, and their universal testimony is, that the rebel troops fought with determined courage, and held their ground steadily. The accuracy of their aim is sufficiently attested by the long list of our killed and wounded, which amounts to fully 7,000, instead of 3,000. There is no use in concealing the truth, and I know it to be so. The only wonder is that not more of our officers were killed. Captain, Colonel, Brigadier Generals, and even Generals of divisions, exposed themselves with bravery bordering on recklessness. The veteran Generals Meitzel and Sumner, were both as cool as cold steel as if on parade. Gen. Philip Kearney, followed by his staff, rode up and down the line of battle and the leader hal, cheering and animating his men. Gen. Janes's horse was shot under him—an animal that he did not get out of, and which he forced to find difficult to replace. General Berry, another of Gen. Kearney's Brigadiers, was untiring in his efforts to make the fire of his brigade effective, and it did fearful execution. Gen. Birney alone, Gen. Kearney's third Brigade, failed to execute the example of his chief, and his brigade, in consequence, was useless. He has been relieved of his command. He is a son of the celebrated Jas. G. Birney, once a Union candidate for President, and is, I believe, an Abolitionist himself.

A startling fact occurred in connection with the person of Col. Washington, a rebel officer, was found a complete list of the names of the Potomac, including a minute statement of its present organization in corps, divisions and brigades. The name of every division commander and of every Brigadier General was correctly given, with the number and number of regiments in each brigade, and the approximate strength of each regiment. More than this, there was also attached a plan of the country on the Chickasaw near Richmond; with the position of each division of our army, and a few lines of text. That it had very recently come into the rebels' possession was evident from the fact that several of the divisions had moved their positions only two days before, and these changes of position were carefully noted in the descriptions of the completeness and accuracy of the entire document proved that it could have emanated from no other source than the rebel army. This, I find on inquiry in the proper quarter, is entirely incorrect. A little slip of paper, containing a few lines of text, was found in the hands of a single brigade in the rebel army. That was all the information concerning the rebel army that was derived from the capture of Mr. Washington.

It is well for the country that there are still some newspapers whose editors have manliness and firmness to denounce and expose as it deserves the outrageous plot which Stanton and McDowell are using to keep the country in the dark, and to prevent the people from knowing the truth of the situation. Lincoln has been, unconsciously, probably, an accessory, in pursuance of which the fruits of McClellan's patient labors for ten months are about to be snatched from him. For more than six months, Gen. McClellan devoted all his energies to the undertaking of forming an army. When he had completed this herculean task, he proceeded to carry on the war in pursuance of his plans, which were those of General Scott. But from the very first moment these plans have been interfered with by Stanton. The climax of this interference was reached, when McDowell, with 50,000 troops, was kept idle at Fredericksburg for six weeks, and 70,000 troops were wasted upon Banks and Fremont, under the order of McDowell might have the unconstitutional secret military councils, held at Washington under cover of the night, under Stanton's auspices, while McClellan was left with his little army thinned out by battle and disease, to fight his way step by step from Yorktown to Richmond, only to find himself, when there at last, confronted by a rebel army of vastly superior force. But justice, though sleep-walk, will awake.

For the Daily State Sentinel.  
\$1,000 Per Annum.  
Mr. Ewors: The intelligent, accomplished and eminently patriotic Judge of the United States Court of Claims in his speech on the 2nd inst., asserted among other things of like tenor that "the Abolition sentiment of this country has never ruled at any of our elections."

How sadly it is to be regretted that recency to political principles breeds so much of kindred abandonment. There is no crime against integrity, political or personal, but that it must needs be propounded by a catalog of accompanying offenses.

A Political Movement in New York.

We understand that the programme for the organization of a great conservative party has been prepared and agreed upon by the conservative leaders, and is ready to be submitted to Mr. Weed, with the salary of four thousand dollars, Secretary Seward's approval. It is contemplated under this arrangement to nominate by one or more conventions, Horatio Seymour for Governor and William H. Everts for Lieutenant Governor, no doubt with the intention of obtaining the endorsement of the people of the latter, and then sending him to the United States Senate. Should this general conservative organization be fixed upon, the local party will be adjusted to it, and none but high minded conservative and true Union men be nominated for Congress. And, thus fortified, no person can for a moment doubt that the Empire State, with its great commercial interests, its future prosperity, and its influence at stake, will give the ticket an overwhelming endorsement, and roll up a majority that will effectually end in this quarter all future efforts of the Abolition conspirators, as well as Secretary Seward's salary, and the salary of the party, which now seek the total destruction of the Union and Constitution.—N. Y. Herald.

The Rebel Plans.

Should Johnston be driven from Richmond, it is expected that the rebels will send some of their armies in the mountain regions of Southwestern Virginia, Southeastern Tennessee, Northwestern Alabama, Northwestern Georgia and Western South and North Carolina, and there make a last stand. It is reliably ascertained they are already getting ready for this by shipping stores, supplies and munitions to these quarters. They hope to stand some chance of final success by driving the Union armies far from their bases of operation, and forcing upon them the necessity of long lines of communication and transportation through hostile sections, thereby giving them a chance to worst them by flank movements.

—Chicago Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

MEDICAL.  
PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned offers a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the world for the last century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pints and sold very extensively at the exorbitant price of 40 cents per bottle. Undersigned proposes to furnish each receptacle for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any time, and at a cost of only 25 cents per year. A physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Send any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address to: DR. J. C. DEVEREAUX, 137-139 N. 3rd St., New Haven, Connecticut.

WANTED.

COOK WANTED TO COOK FOR A BOARDING HOUSE. Wages \$2.50 per week. None but a competent cook need apply. Inquire at this office. J. H. BROWN.

DRUGS.  
NEW FIRM.

I HAVE associated with me in business Mr. G. W. Sloan, who has been an assistant in the store for a number of years past. Hereafter the business will be conducted at the old stand, the firm of BROWNING & SLOAN.

I feel grateful for the liberal patronage which we have ever received, and by strict attention to business and the wants of our customers to merit and retain the same. BROWNING & SLOAN, 22 West Washington Street, Indianapolis.

BROWNING & SLOAN.  
(LATE R. BROWNING.)  
DRUGGISTS.

22 West Washington Street, Indianapolis.  
Have in store a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Toys, Stationery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, and all articles to complete the stock of a Druggist. As we purchase principally for cash, direct from the importers and manufacturers, and have no middlemen, our prices are such that we feel confident we can offer, in pure and unadulterated articles, as strong inducements as any other Western house.

All orders will receive the personal attention of one of the firm. Great care is taken in the dispensing of prescriptions, and family recipes from strictly pure articles, and we feel confident we can render satisfaction in the price and quality.

PAINTS! OILS! VARNISHES!

500 KEGS Pure White Lead;  
500 KEGS Pure White Zinc;  
200 BARRELS Linseed Oil;  
100 CASKS Yellow Ochre;  
6 CASKS Venet. Red.  
With a large stock of Varnishes, Paints, and Colors of all kinds ground in oil and dry, for sale at the lowest figures. BROWNING & SLOAN, 22 West Washington Street.

BEST American and French Window Glass, 200 boxes of Window glass, from \$1.10 to \$2.00, in stock and for sale at lowest figures by BROWNING & SLOAN.

Brushes! Brushes!

200 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, Wall Brushes, Hair Tools, Brushes, Scrub, Sash, Broom, Hair, and Cloth Brushes, all kinds of brushes, at lowest prices. BROWNING & SLOAN, 22 West Washington Street.

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MADE to hold from one to sixteen pounds of Sugar, Coffee, Flour, &c., &c., also the article for Grocers, Bakers, and Fruit Dealers. BOWEN, STEWART, & CO'S.

Photograph Albums.

NEW Styles and Varieties, at BOWEN, STEWART, & CO'S.

"ARTEMUS WARD," HIS BOOK.

—AT— BOWEN, STEWART & CO'S.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the Livery Stable of Hugh Delzell, on Wednesday night, June 7th, three horses, one light grey horse, 15 hands high, and about 10 years old, price under saddle, one bay horse, 15 hands high, having the appearance about the head and neck of having run a stallion for some time, and one brown horse, 15 hands, heavy of company made two of the horses had on leather halters. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the horses or any information leading to the same. J. H. BROWN.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED, for two years, on good mortgage security, \$2,000, at 6 percent interest. Address—J. H. BROWN, at National Office.

LECTURE.  
"Artemus Ward"

(CHARLES F. BROWNE.)  
OF VANITY FAIR.  
Will deliver his Monologue,  
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

A HIT AT THE TIMES.  
—AT—  
MASONIC HALL,  
Tuesday Evening, June 13th.

Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.  
Admission 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Book Store and at the Door. J. H. BROWN.

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33 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.  
NOW OPENING  
OTHER LARGE INVOICES OF SUMMER

DRY GOODS,  
Ladies' Dress Goods, everything in the Line, and Newest Designs.

LACE and Silk Mantillas, new style Shawls, and Cloaks, Printed Calicoes, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Ac. Iron Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Gloves, Noises.

Calicoes, best American brands, from 2 to 24 yard up to 24 inch wide, 12 1/2 a yard;  
Ladies' Clothing Cloths, 6-4 wide, only 60c a yard;  
Ladies' Hose, very good, 3 pair 25c;  
TRY BALLOON'S FRENCH YOKES SHIRTS, only to be had at Lynch & Keane's.  
TRY BEST FRENCH CORSETS AND WAISTS.

Cloths, Cassimere, and Pants Stuff,  
For men's and boys' wear; saw goods, Hats, Caps, and Flat—everything to be found in a dry goods store. Stock complete; bought at recent auctions in New York; will be sold 20 per cent. below former prices.—Jeread.

Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts!  
Having made arrangements with two of the largest Hoop Skirt Manufacturers in the East, we are prepared to offer them, wholesale and retail, at very low prices. Call and examine the stock; no trouble to show goods. Only one price. Remember—sign of the Big Hoop Skirt. J. H. BROWN.

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No. 68 East Washington St.

Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

200 BARRELS Phoenix Refined Sugar;  
200 BARRELS Crushed Sugar;  
200 BARRELS Powdered Sugar;  
200 BARRELS Yellow Sugar, various brands;  
200 BARRELS Golden Syrup, A No. 1;  
200 BARRELS Honey Syrup;  
200 BARRELS Stewart's Syrup;  
200 HIDS Molasses;  
In store and for sale by  
RUGER & CALDWELL,  
68 East Washington St.

DR. DACIER'S FEMALE AMERICAN PILLS.

THESE PILLS are the result of much study and careful experience in all varieties of Female complaints, and in cases of Irrregularity, Suppression, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney and Womb, and loss of Nervous Energy, etc. Their use is absolutely free from any Mercurial or Mineral poison, are purely vegetable, and are free from danger; can be used with perfect safety.

Among the many thousands that have used them in all parts of the Union speak ill of them, for all like them.

They are sent in a thin, flat box, postage free, to all parts of the United States upon the receipt of the price. Prepared and sold by  
No. 13 Virginia Avenue,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

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